

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

How Debates Whether Wife Is Member of Family

WASHINGTON.—There have been some interesting debates in the house of representatives recently, and for reasons best known to the general public these debates have not yet seen the light of print save in the gloomy columns of the Congressional Record. At almost any time one can drop into the house and get a thrill, but owing to the news from the Mexican, Austrian, Galician and other harried borders it takes more than a speech in congress to get a rise out of a newspaper these days. Perhaps it is for that reason that the orators of congress are seeking new fields in their endeavor to start a little something in the way of publicity.

For instance, it was not long ago when the national house of representatives debated the question of whether a wife is a part of a man's family. This is not a joke. It really happened. It was while the Hay resolution was being discussed in a tumult which reminded old-timers of a town meeting. This resolution provided money for dependent families of National Guardsmen. They stuck in the father and mother and little brothers and sisters and the children, amid cheers at each addition.

In the midst of this wild clamor up rose a tall Kansas man and solemnly demanded that the word "wife" be inserted then and there. He argued that there were reasons for this; that certain volcanic actions on the part of cross-grained courts, presided over presumably, by woman-hating bachelors or cowardly henpecked husbands, made it necessary that whenever the national legislature is making laws for the benefit of the family, the word "wife" must be written in with indelible ink in capital letters, so as to prevent the woman of the house from being robbed of her due.

Then the house battled the suggestion back and forth like a basket ball. Some of them said the Kansas man was right and some of them said he was wrong.

In the melee no one seems to remember whether the wife got into the resolution or not.

Uncle Sam's Campaign to Safeguard Milk Supply

THE milk you drink interests Uncle Sam. He recognizes it to be one of the most easily contaminated and easily spoiled foods in existence and at the same time one of the foods in most general use. The dairy division of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, therefore, has not stopped at working out the economics of dairying for the benefit of the farmer, but emphasizes the health aspect of the industry and carries on energetic educational campaigns in communities where co-operation is desired.

One important and eminently fair phase of the extension work of the government's dairy experts is in educating consumers to a realization of the fact that it costs the producer more to insure scrupulous cleanliness of the milk supply than it does to place on the market the usual mediocre product or the dirty, dangerous milk that is offered under the worst conditions. The attitude of the dairy division is that pure milk costs more but is decidedly worth it, and the experts in their campaigns attempt to impress this truth on three interested groups—the consumers, the producers and distributors and the municipal and state authorities who have in charge the enforcement of the local food regulations.

When the federal specialists go into a community to co-operate with the local health officials they first make a thorough investigation of the milk supply and its regulation, and finally locate the producers of the milk that is below grade, and visit their farms. The attitude toward these producers is not one of condemnation. The experts go instead to their farms to help them to better their sanitary conditions. They look to the health of the herds and their attendants, the sanitary condition of the barns, the proper cleaning and sterilization of all utensils and the methods for insuring a sufficiently low temperature for the milk. In the educational campaigns the responsibility of the consumer in the matter of temperature also is emphasized. The specialists point out that however carefully the producer and distributor has handled the milk, it is likely to spoil if permitted to remain exposed to the sun or in a warm room after delivery.

Two Washington Policemen Adopt Tramp Pigeons

POLICEMEN CHARLES M. BIRKRIGHT and JOHN MAHER of the Seventh precinct have adopted a flock of tramp pigeons. Both men are stationed at the Georgetown terminus of the Aqueduct bridge. They take turn about on the crossing there, and the pigeons have become their friends and pets.

While congested traffic is swirling about the bridge terminal the pigeons alight and feed in the center of the crossing. They walk over the policemen's feet and between their legs. Sometimes they even alight on Birkright's person.

The pigeons seem to know the traffic laws. At least they have a full knowledge that as long as they stay under the crossing man's arm traffic cannot touch them, and they feed tranquilly while street cars, motor trucks and lighter machines and wagons pass all around them.

Birkright and Maher have been stationed at the bridge for years. When Birkright first got the assignment he was attracted to the tramp pigeons that roost and breed in the overhead trusswork and in the girders under the bridge floor. He made friends with them.

Later Maher came to the crossing, alternating with Birkright. He, too, made friends with the pigeons. They seemed to demand this friendship of him, swooping down on the crossing when the man in uniform put up his umbrella.

Now neither man ever goes to his post on the eight to four o'clock trick without a pocketful of food for those birds.

Senator Martine Gave His Dog Suitable Burial

SENATOR MARTINE of New Jersey had a dog. It was not much of a dog, taking it by and large, but it had been a member of Martine's household for a long time and he was attached to it. A while ago the dog died, from a complication of maladies superinduced by extreme old age.

Senator Martine was insistent that the dog should have a decent and proper burial. He was living in a Washington apartment house at the time, and the finding of a suitable burial plot was a problem. He could not go out in the backyard and hold his funeral, because there wasn't any backyard. Anybody living in a small apartment who has ever put in a day with a pedigree dead dog on his hands, wondering what to do with it, will readily appreciate that the situation would soon become acute. To Martine's delight he learned that there is in Washington an ultraexclusive dog cemetery, intended only for dead dogs of high social standing. Martine went and bought a lot in that cemetery and gave his dog such a burial as any dog might well be proud of.

The prospect of such a burial should reconcile almost any dog to having had his day. Martine forsook his senatorial duties long enough to go to the funeral and personally see to it that the dog was paid every respect.

Today a neat little marble headstone marks the spot where the Martine dog made its final descent into the bosom of the earth.



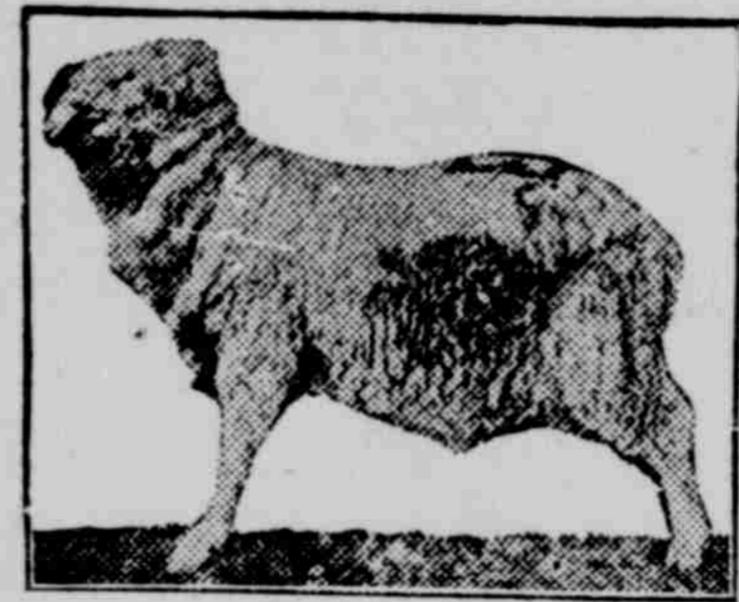
RAPID SPREAD OF SCAB

Skin Disease of Sheep Easily Transmitted Among Flock.

One of Oldest and Most Injurious Ailments Affecting Sheep and Causes Great Financial Loss to the Industry.

(By B. IMES.)

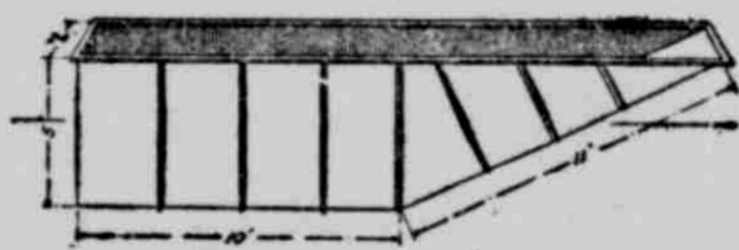
The history of sheep scab dates back to the earliest ages of civilization. It is a highly contagious skin disease, easily transmitted from one sheep to another, and spreads very rapidly after being introduced into flock. Indeed, this is one of the most injurious diseases which affect sheep. It is caused by a small animal parasite, commonly known as a "mite," which lives on the skin. Although the disease is not



Scabby Buck With Entire Hindquarters and Flank Affected.

hereditary, it is possible for a newborn lamb to become infected from a diseased mother shortly after birth, and this fact has led some sheep owners to think it is hereditary. Besides common sheep scab there are several other varieties of scab affecting sheep, each caused by a distinct species of mite, but they are of comparatively little importance.

When allowed to spread, sheep scab causes great financial loss to the industry. These losses are caused by (1) a decrease in the quantity of wool produced, (2) loss in weight and general condition from irritation and other effects of the disease which render the animals unthrifty, and (3) the death of large numbers of infected sheep. While the disease is highly contagious, insidious in its nature, and severe in its effects, it yields readily to proper



Portable Galvanized-Iron Sheep Dipping Vat.

treatment and is easily cured. A sheep owner should never allow scab to remain in his flock, as it can be easily eradicated by proper dipping.

The only rational treatment for common scab consists in using some external application which will kill the parasites. Feeding sulphur and salt and various other preparations to sheep will not destroy the parasites and consequently will not effect a cure. Hand dressing, or "spot doctoring" as it is commonly called, consists in soaking the affected parts with a medicated solution of strength sufficient to kill the mites. This acts as a palliative and tends temporarily to check the disease, but will not effect a cure.

Dipping consists in immersing the sheep in a medicated solution that will kill the parasites, and is the only practical method known for eradicating the disease from the flock. The usual method is for the sheep to enter one end of a vat filled with dip, through which they swim, and leave the vat at the opposite end. The dip or solution should be used warm in order that it may penetrate the fleece and the hard scabs or crusts. Two dippings 10 to 14 days apart are necessary to effect a cure. The first dipping kills the live mites but does not destroy the eggs. Within ten days after the first dipping the eggs on the skin at that time will have hatched out, but the new mites will not have reached maturity or laid eggs. The second dipping kills the new mites hatched subsequently to the first dipping.

Keep Chicks Comfortable.

Always keep a deep, clean bedding of sand, hay chaff, cut clover or something of that kind on the floor of the brooder, so that the chicks will be comfortable when resting under the hover.

SELLING CREAM FOR BUTTER

Fewer Cans Are Required for Hauling in Proportion to Its Value—Convenient to Handle.

A good cream separator will skim a 35 per cent cream practically as closely as a 25 per cent cream. The only advantage of selling cream for butter-making purposes which tests 25 per cent or less is the very small amount of mechanical loss. That is, less will stick to the can and stirring rod. But especially in warm weather, when cream pours easily and mechanical losses are low, a rich cream is best. These are the reasons:

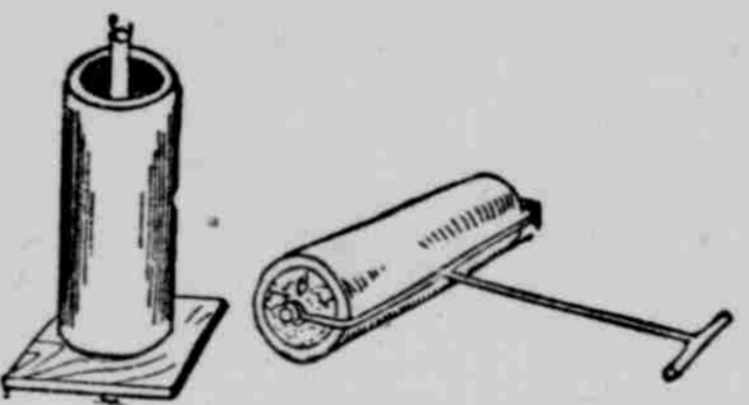
When cream is purchased on the basis of its test, nothing whatever is paid for any part of it except the butterfat. The richer you skim it the more skim milk is kept on the farm. A rich cream—one testing from 35 to 45 per cent—requires fewer cans for hauling it in proportion to its value, keeps longer in good condition, is more quickly cooled and more conveniently handled.

Transportation charges are less and creameries prefer a rich cream, so that after the customary starter milk is added, the cream will be of about the proper richness for churning. Every cream separator has a simple adjustment for regulating the richness of cream.

CONCRETE ROLLER IS USEFUL

Form Is Easily and Cheaply Made—Edges of Sheet Iron Must Be Cut Even and Square.

A concrete roller may be made as a hand roller to be operated by one or two men or as a horse roller, when it is, of course, larger and heavier. A hand roller for two men suitable for rolling lawns should be made about 18 inches in diameter and 24 inches



Concrete Roller.

long. This size of roller weighs about 530 pounds or 265 pounds per foot of length.

A form for making a concrete roller may be easily and cheaply made. For a roller 18 inches in diameter and 24 inches long, cut a piece of sheet iron 24 inches by 56½ inches. The edges must be cut even and must be square. This may be bent in a circle and nailed if necessary, to two sets of wooden clamps made for this purpose. Wire the iron form with No. 16 wire to hold the form from opening at the joint when the concrete is placed. Grease or oil the inside of the form thoroughly so that it will not stick to the concrete.

To make an opening for an axle or shaft, place a three-fourths or seven eighths-inch iron pipe in the center of the form.

The concrete should be one part cement, two parts sand and four parts stone or gravel. It will take a little less than one bag of cement for a roller of the above dimensions.

A small roller for rolling seeded ground may be made by pouring concrete into a piece of pipe which forms the outer surface.

DESTROY INSECTS IN GARDEN

Small Frame Covered With Cheese Cloth Will Protect Melons, Squashes and Cucumbers.

In fighting the squash bug, a sucking insect which attacks melons, squashes and cucumbers, frames covered with cheese cloth may be put over the plants or the large yellow eggs and bugs may be picked off by hand early in the morning. The vines should be destroyed after the crop is harvested.

Another insect, included in the name of squash bugs, is the cucumber beetle, which is a biting insect. An excess quantity of seed should be planted and then the plants should be dusted with a mixture of one pound of paris green with 50 pounds of lime or cheap flour.

HUMUS CONTENT IS REQUIRED

Soil May Be Fertile, But Without Decayed Organic Matter Good Crops Cannot Be Grown.

A soil may be called fertile in that it contains plenty of plant food, such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash; but if the humus content is low good crops cannot be raised. Humus is decayed organic matter and the amount of humus in the soil can easily be controlled by the farmer. He can get it into the soil by plowing under or working into the soil organic matter in such condition that it will readily decay.

KILLING GOPHERS WITH GAS

Novel Method Introduced in Colorado for Destroying Little Animals—Auto Is Used.

This new method of killing gophers comes from Colorado: Run your auto out into the field, attach a short length of garden hose to the exhaust pipe, put the other end into the gopher hole and make tight with earth pressed about it; then start your engine. The gas does the business.

WHEN THEY PLAYED CROQUET

Writer Tells About the Game That Fascinated the Young People of His Generation.

In this age I fear everybody has nearly forgotten about the dear old-fashioned game of croquet. I remember the time back home when it was the thing, says a writer in the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Why, we used to gather over at Cheatham's hotel on a fine afternoon round at the shady side, and we village lads and lassies were in our glory.

Knock went the mallet against the ball, and we waited breathless for the ball to roll through the wicket. Ah, such moments the excitement was intense. Every eye was fixed upon the result of the stroke and we thought the whole world was interested.

By crickety, we were some pumpkins, I tell you, at the old game. We didn't know anything about your modern baseball games, nor football games, nor polo, nor hockey, nor golf, nor motor-boat racing, nor motor-car racing, nor horse racing.

No, we didn't care anything about knowing, I bet you. As long as Susie Green was my partner and we beat the other side, we didn't care whether school kept or not.

All we knew was that the game was exciting to us, and the birds sang for sheer joy in the magnolias and the roses nodded from the old front porch. The long, long days of youth were ours and no business cares infested our world of dreams.

The old croquet game! It would seem pretty tame to you of this fast age and you would chuckle and make fun of our enthusiasm, but we were happy, for we didn't know any better.

ORIGIN OF THE NECK RUFF

Said to Have Been Devised by a Spanish Princess for a Very Particular Reason.

It is said that the neck ruff, the sort worn by Queen Elizabeth, which may be considered as the ancestor of most of the modern starched muslin neckwear, was devised by a Spanish princess to cover a scar or blemish on her neck.

These dainty articles of apparel were considered a tremendous extravagance when they were first introduced into England. For they could not be worn after washing. England knew nothing of the art of starching and the starched muslin was imported from the continent.

Later some clever person, on the lookout for a new vocation, took lessons in starching, and set up a starching shop in London. Even then starched neckwear was considered a vanity. Philip Stubbes, who wrote many clever and satirical words about the fashions of his day—and published his writings in 1583—spoke of starch as the "devil's liquor."

In those days, as in these, the collar that flared high and wide at the back of the neck was held out with supports or underprops of wire, covered with gold thread, silver or silk.

Gets Bible Lost in War.

Romance that seems like fiction attended the restoration of the old Bible lost by Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Markham of New Orleans, La., to the owner. Mrs. Carrie E. Kirschmann of Reading, Pa., had the book for many years, but never knew until a few days ago to whom it belonged. There was a name in it, but no address.

Doctor Markham was chaplain general of the Confederate veterans' organization for many years. He served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army and lost the book on a battlefield. It was picked up by a northern soldier, and 12 years after the war Mrs. Kirschmann's father bought a lot of old books at auction. The Markham Bible was in the collection.

Recently Mrs. Kirschmann visited in New Orleans. While there she attended a wedding in Lafayette Presbyterian church, and asked the name of the clergyman officiating. She was surprised to hear the name T. R. Markham, the same as in the old Bible at home, and communicated with Doctor Markham.

When Kilts Are Dangerous.

A Scotch Highlander, in the Walker hospital, Fraserburgh, states that at the battle of Loos his regiment and several others of the Scottish division, advanced to the attack with practically nothing on them except their kilts. The reason for so doing was that, in getting to the Germans wire entanglements, their kilts were torn to pieces, and impeded their progress.

Another military patient at the hospital was one of the twelve men blown into a dug-out by a shell explosion. The roof collapsed and entombed them, and they lay there unconscious for seven hours before their comrades could effect their rescue.

Used Same Shoes 17 Years.

Using one pair of shoes for 17 years without repairs Mrs. Nathan Messick of Georgetown, Del., declares she has the oldest pair of shoes in continued use in the country.

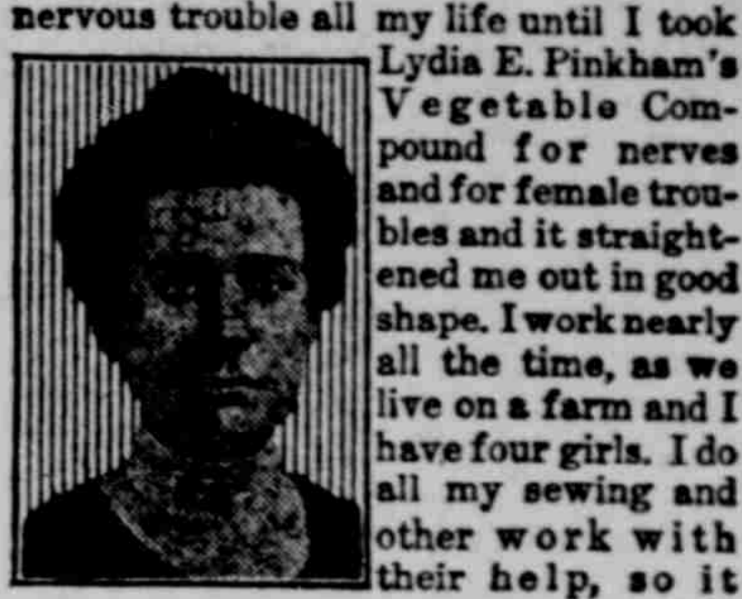
Seventeen years ago she purchased the shoes from William G. Bryan, who kept a crossroads store between Georgetown and Laurel. Since that time Mrs. Messick can recall few Sundays when she has not worn them, which means their employment for 84 days, or nearly two years and a half of solid use.

Mrs. Messick prizes the shoes highly and on appearances declares they will last her five or six years more.

WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.



Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease. Flood swarms. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of natural, safe material. One 1 cent tin will kill all house flies, stable flies, and other annoying pests. Ask for Daisy Fly Killer.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Most reliable. W. N. U., Indianapolis, No. 31-1916.

HOME YEARNING TOO STRONG. Wanderer Unable to Resist the Impulse That Bade Him Turn His Steps to Shelter and Peace.

The lone traveler plodded wearily onward, sighing sorely, panting pitifully.

"I'm homesick, that's what's the matter with me," he groaned. "Only been gone a month, and homesick. I'm a fine one, I am!"

And he trudged tearfully. The wind whistled "Tipperary" through the naked branches, a few dry sturgeon leaves fluttered down, everything spoke of approaching winter.

"Homesick!" he muttered resentfully. "I'm a sofie, I am. Homesick!" And he meandered mournfully, muttering.

Overhead the sky was gray and cold, and with the exception of a few shivering titlarks no birds were visible.

"I can't stand it!" cried the lone traveler. "I give in. Oh, what a sofie!"

And the tramp knocked on the door of the next jail he passed and asked please to be pinched over the cold weather.—Louisville Times.

Shop Talk.

She—I've heard that men prefer to make love to short girls rather than to tall girls.

He (a broker)—Yes, it's the shorts that you always hear of as getting squeezed.—Boston Transcript.

Grape-Nuts

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavor unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand, and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvelous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.